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ملزمة الانكليزي

للصف الثالث متوسط

متوسطة ابو شويحة

للبنين

Unit one

There	is	اسم مفرد
There	are	اسم جمع

- There is an apple . مثبت
- There is not a shop in the town. نفي
- Is there a car in the park? سؤال

- There are apples . مثبت
- There are not shops in the town. نفي
- Are there cars in the park? سؤال

ملاحظة : أدوات التنكير (a ,an) تستخدم فقط قبل الأسماء المفردة .

١ - إذا بدأت الكلمة بصوت صحيح فأننا نختار أداة التنكير (a) مثل a book

٢ - إذا بدأت الكلمة بصوت علة فأننا نختار أداة التنكير (an) مثل an apple

٣- حروف العلة هي (a, e , o ,u , i)

٤ - تستخدم قبل الاسم الجمع (many, lots of, some, few) مع الجمل المثبتة . اما (any) مع الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية .

Examples :

There is ---------- cat . (some , an , <u>a</u> , any)

Are there ---------- cars ? . (some , an , a , <u>any</u>)

There are (<u>some</u> , an , a , any) trees .

(telling the time)

هناك طريقتان للاخبار عن الوقت:

A- It's + الساعة + الدقائق

عندما يكون الوقت اكثرمن ١٢ نطرح من العدد الكبير ١٢

15:10 It's three ten

2:15 It's two fifteen

B- It's + الدقائق+ past + الساعة

14:5 It's five past two .

10:30 It`s ten past half

It's + الدقائق+ to + الساعة

9:45 It's quarter to ten .

2:50 It's ten to three

13:00 It is one o'clock

Present continuous

Affirmative (مثبت)

Subject فاعل	To be primary auxiliary	Verb	ing	The rest of the sentence	Adverb of time ظرف زمان "إن وجد"
He, she, it اسم يحل محلها	Is	Base Form	ing	بقية الجملة	now, at this moment,
we, you, they	Are				
I	Am				

Ali is reading a book .

Ali is not reading a book. (negative)

Is Ali reading a book? (question)

Examples

1-We (learn) English now . (correct the verb)
-We are learning English now .

2-The baby (sleep) . (present continuous)
-The baby is sleeping .

3-Our teacher (listen) to the radio at the moment . (negative)
- Our teacher isn`t listening to the radio .

4-Your father (work) now . (Question)
- Is your father working now ?

5- Ali is reading English ………… . (yesterday , tomorrow , now , , last day)

6-The students …… English at the moment. (a. are reading b. will read c. were reading)

Rules of adding
(Ing)
قواعد اضافة ال (ing)

١. الفعلالمنتهيبحرفe -واحدصامتتحذفالحرف e- أولا ثم نضيف .ing   have   having

٢. الفعل المنتهي بـــ ee - نضيف له ing- فقط : see......seeing

٣. – الفعل المنتهي بـــ e -يلفظ نضيف له ing -مثل: be   being

٤. الفعل المنتهي ب ie- يقلب هذان الحرفان إلى حرف y- ثم نضيف ing –مثل lie   lying

٥. الفعل الذي يتكون من مقطع لفظي واحد منتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله (مباشـرة) حـرف علـه واحـد مثل(a, e, i , o, u) نضاعف

٦. الحرف الصحيح الأخيرأولاً ثم نضيف ing- مثل : cut cutting ، running   run

٧. الفعل المنتهي بحرف w -| y - | x- نضيف له ing -فقط. مثل buy   buying ، draw   drawing

Past continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative حالةالاثبات

I + was + v. ing

he , she , it + was + v. ing

they, we, You + were +v. ing

Negative حالةالنفي

I + was +not+ v. ing

he , she , it + was+ not + v. ing

they, we, You + were + not +v. ing

Question السؤال

Was +I + v. ing ….?

Was +(he , she , it) + v. ing …?

Were+(they, we, you) +v. ing …..?

. I was studying English
. They were watching TV in the morning .

. I was not studying English.
. They were not watching TV.

. was she studying English ?
. were they watching TV ?

Compound words (كلمات مركبة) (مهمة)

Information desk	مكتب معومات	**sun roof**	فتحة السقف
Security guard	حارس امني	**Shop assistant**	عامل محل
swimming pool	حوض سباحة	**Toothbrush**	فرشاة اسنان
video game	ألعاب فيديو	**air bag**	كيس هواء
wind proof	مصد هواء	**mountain bike**	دراجة جبلية
letter bin	سلة مخلفات	**electric seats**	مقاعد الكترونية
disc brakes	مكابح	**car park**	موقف سيارات
insect proof	مانع حشرات	**Tinted windows**	نوافذ مظللة
Sweet shop	محل حلوى		

(really جدا, quite نوعا ما)

١- really تستخدم قبل الصفة لجعل الصفة اكثر تاثير وغالبا ماتسبق بـاداة تنكير The film was really good

٢- quite تستخدم قبل الصفة لجعل الصفة اقل تاثيرا وغالبا ما ياتي بعدها اداةالتنكير . The film was quite good

AB/E/Page 9

1-The panther is <u>really</u> fast . you have to be careful !

2- It has a <u>really</u> beautiful shape . you'll like it!

3- This is <u>quite</u> a cheap bike . What do you think ?

4- The exam was <u>quite</u> difficult , but not the like one last year .

The order of adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

اذا كانت لدينا اكثرمن صفة في الجملة سيكون الترتيب كالتالي

Sub. فاعل	Aux v. فعل مساعد	اداة تنكير	opinion صفه عامه رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Colour لون	Origin جنسية	Material الماده	Noun اسم
It He she	Is	A	**good** **bad** **beautiful** **nice**	**small** **big** **large** **light** **heavy**	**old** **new** **modern** **young**	Curly stright	**black** **white** **red** **blue** **green**	**Iraqi** **Syrian** **Indian** **Chinese** **French** **British**	**plastic** **cotton** **leather** **wooden**	**boy** **girl** **man** **house** **car** **table** **teacher**

1- Ali has a (black , big , French) car . (put in order) رتب

Ali has a big black French car .

2- she has ------------------------- hair .

(beautiful black straight , straight beautiful black , beautiful straight black)

Polite description of people

وصف مهذب للناس

١ - أذا كانت الجملة مكونة من

Subject	be	adjective
فاعل	**فعلكينونة**	**صفة**
He	Is	Short

فهنالك طريقتان للحل الأولى

Subject	Be	a bit	adjective
He	Is	a bit	Short

اما الطريقة الثانية

Subject	Be	Not	very	**صفةمناقضة**
He	Is	Not	very	Tall

ملاحظة: اذا كانت احدى هاتين الصفتين (ugly , stupid)موجودة في الجملة فاننا نستخدم الطريقة الثانية فقط

Stupid	clever
Ugly	beautiful

1- He is stupid . (Make the sentence more polite)

He isn`t very clever

2- She is ugly . (Make the sentence more polite)

She isn`t very beautiful .

3- He is fat

He is a bit fat

He isn`t very thin

Do as required :

He is lazy . He is ----------- lazy . (Make the sentence more polite

إما إذا كانت الجملة مكونة

Subject	Can`t	Verb	Complement
فاعل		فعل	تكملة
He	Can`t	Play	Football

يكون الجواب بطريقتين الأولى

Subject	Can`t	Verb	Complement	very well
He	Can`t	Play	Football	very well

إما الطريقة الثانية

Subject	Isn`t	Very good at	Verb + ing
He	Isn`t	Very good at	Playing Football

نموذج وزاري

Do as required :

1. He can`t sing .(Make the sentence more polite)
2. **He can`t swim ------------- . (Make the sentence more polite)**
3. **Adnan ----------------- swim very well . (Make the sentence more polite)**

Answers : الأجوبة

1. He can`t sing very well
2. **Very well**
3. **Can`t**

Giving Reasons / the purpose

الغرض / عطاءالأسباب

1- So you can/can`t + فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة
So you will / won't + تكملة الجملة

2- to help you +فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة

Examples امثلة/

1- There are disk brakes (stop quickly) (giving reason)

There are disk brakes to help you stop quickly

2- It has the latest suspension (keep on the road) (use: to help you)

It has the latest suspension to help you keep on the road.

3- The tent is easy to put up (waste the time)

The tent is easy to put up so you won`t waste the time .

4- Clear instructions (put it up easy)

there are Clear instructions so you can put it up easy

AB.B.Page10

1. **Cars have <u>airbags</u> so that you <u>can be safe in crash</u>**
2. **Cars have <u>CD players</u> so that you <u>can listen to music</u>**
3. **Cars have <u>GPS</u> so that you <u>can't</u> get lost**
4. **Cars have <u>electric windows</u> so that you <u>can open windows easily</u>**
5. **Cars have sunroof so that you <u>can let the light in</u>**
6. **Cars have <u>tinted windows</u> so that you <u>can't see into the car easily</u>**
7. **Cars have <u>air condition</u> so you <u>can keep cool</u>**

The opposites (المعاكسات)

Terrible X fantastic	Old X new
Expensive X cheap	Important X unimportant
Boring X interesting	Happy X sad
Ugly X beautiful	Comfortable X uncomfortable
Dangerous X safe	Old X modern

Write words that match these definitions

1- It makes cars , boats and planes move engine
2- Words and pictures to help sell things adverts
3- A person who helps others is helpful
4- You can clean your teeth with this .toothbrush
5- Three or more people waiting in line queue

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences

Queue , hardworking , imaginative , poet , patience , prize

1- My brother is very hard working . He always does extra homework .
2- Hassan was so pleased when he won first prize in the poetry competition .
3- It is important to be imaginative when you are writing poems .
4- The queue was so long it came out of the door .
5- I have a lot of patience with young children .
6- His dream was to be a famous poet

Car of the year

Mark the sentences True (T) or False (F)

1-The car everyone is talking about and the car of the year is called 'Panther 3.0D . T

2-Some young men are not very interested in its engine / F

3- The Panther 3.0D has no standard features / F

4- There's loads of space inside Panther 3.0D / T

5- The Panther 3.0D has seats for six people / F

6- The Panther 3.0D actually is very expensive / F

7- The Panther 3.0D is a really safe car , there are airbags for the driver and passengers Other safety features / T

8- The Panther 3.0D is beautifully made and looks like an engine from a much more expensive car/T

9- The Panther 3.0D is quite cheap / T

10-The Panther 3.0D looks very expensive but it is quiet cheap . / T

Answer the following questions:

1-How many seats are there in the Panther 3.0D ? There are eight seats .

2- What 's the name of the car of the year ? Panther 3.0D

3- What are the safety features in the panther 3.0D?

There are airbags for the driver and passengers .

4- Is the panther 3.0D safe car or dangerous car ? It is a safe car

5- What are the standard features in the panther 3.0D?

There are GPS , sunroof , tinted windows and a fantastic CD player.

6-Name two of the standard features in the panther 3.0D?

There are GPS and sunroof

7- The panther looks very expensive, but it is actually quite cheap .

8- **The panther 3.0D does 12 kilometers to the liter.**

9-The panther 3.0D has a Four year warranty.

10-The new panther is really fantastic.

Lucky Customer 50

1-Describe Kareem's character ?
He was Hardworking , imaginative and quiet boy .
2- What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy ? Who was the writer ?
Islands of salt , for the poet Mudhafar Al – Nawab .
3- What does saving up mean in Paragraph 1 ?
collecting up a small amount of money over the time .
4- Why had Kareem been saving up for months ?
To buy the new book by his favourite poet .
5- What do you think the collection of poems Island of salt is about ?
It is about an Island with lots of sand and salty sea water .
6- How many times Kareem had read Al Nawab's poems? How did he find them ?
At least twice ,he found them interesting .
7- Why did Kareem parents , friends and teachers all say he was imaginative ?
Because he spent the most of his free time reading or writing his own poems .
8- What was Kareem's dream ? be a famous poet
9- Why was Kareem very surprised When everyone started clapping and singing ?
Because he didn't know what was happening .
10- What was Kareem's big prize ? meeting Al - Nawab
11- Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book ? No he wasn't
12-Who was the 50 customer ? Kareem was the 50th customer.
14- Kareem parents , friends and teachers all say he was <u>imaginative</u> .
15- As Kareem got closer to the bookshop he saw along <u>queue</u> forming outside the shop.

Write an e-mail to a relative describing your best friend

From: Ali
To: Qassem
Dear Qassem
How are you? I'd like to tell you about my best friend Samer .He is really cool and active and very kind . He likes playing basketball. He is good at English and Arabic .He was in my class he was very clever. He is very nice looking .He's quite tall with long hair and blue eyes. He's helpful and very friendly and I think we're going to be good friends forever.
See you soon
Ali

Unit Two

Like VS dislike

(preference)

يحب و لا يحب

(تفضيل)

Like	Don't like
Love	Don't love
Enjoy	Don't enjoy
	Hate

ملاحظة :- الأفعال الآتية يأتيها بعد أما اسم او فعل مضاف اليه ing على ان لاتسبق بكلمة (would) (`d)

Examples

1- She likes ----------- to the park . (go , to go , going)
2- I enjoy (swim) every day . (correct the verb)

   I enjoy swimming every day .

3- Express your like concerning going to the mall .
   I like going to the mall .
4- Express your dislike concerning spiders .
   I hate spiders
5- She likes studying English . Do you ? I don't I prefer Arabic
6- (complete preference) I like play playing football . Do you ? (tennis)
   I don't I prefer tennis
7- What's your favourite hobby? (Express your preference. Use" fishing")
   I like fishing

Expressing preference and making suggestion

التعبيرعن التفضيل وعمل الاقتراحات

الاسلوب	الفعل
How about(اقتراح) ماذاعن	فعل + ing
I'd like(تفضيل)اود ان **I'd love(تفضيل)احب ان** **Would you like(اقتراح) هل تحب**	To + فعل مجرد
Why not (لما لا اقتراح) **I'd rather(تفضيل) افضل** **Let`s دعنا (اقتراح)**	فعل مجرد

Examples / امثلة

1- Would you like to go to cinema ?. (accept)

Yes, that is good idea

Yes , let`s

2- How about visiting zoo ? (refuse)

No, I`m too busy

3- Make suggestion concerning gong to the park . (Would you like)

Would you like to go to the park ?

4- Express your preference concerning visiting your friend .(I`d rather)

I`d rather visit my friend .

5- How about (go) to the theater ? (correct the verb)

How about <u>going</u> to the theater ?

8- Why not <u>go</u> to fun fair ? (to go – go - going)

9- Make suggestion for your brother about where to spend the holiday .
How about spending the holiday in Arbil ?

10- Make suggestion for your friend who has tooth ache . (see the dentist)
Why not see the dentist ?

Match :

have a picnic	لديه سفرة	score a goal	يسجل هدف
go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	spend some time	يقضي بعض الوقت
do a hobby	يمارس هواية	watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز
kick a ball	يركل الكرة	win a game	يربح لعبة
read a story	يقرأ قصة	score a point	يسجل نقطة
go to the cinema	يذهب الى السينما	spend the afternoon	يقضي بعض الوقت
have a rest	لديه استراحة	go fishing	يذهب للتسوق

Invitation

الدعوة

Would you like + to + فعل مجرد + تكملة (القاعدة)

Invite your friend to came to the school graduation party.(صيغة السؤال)

Would you like to come to the school graduation party ? (الجواب)

Invite your friend to come with <u>you</u> at <u>your</u> home .

Would you like to come with <u>me</u> at <u>my</u> home

ملاحظة -: تقلب صفة التملك (your) الى (my) و ضمير المفعول به (you) الى (me)

Present simple

المضارع البسيط

Subject	Adverb Frequency	Base form Of the verb	The rest of the sentence	Adverb of Time
I We ,They You	Always Sometime Often Usually Never	شكل الفعل الرئيسي بدون (s)	تكملة الجملة	Every day Every week Every year Every month Every night
He ,She ,It		شكل الفعل الرئيسي مع(s)		

we always watch TV.

She eats apples every day.

Negative

Subject	Helping Verb فعل مساعد	أداة النفي	Adverb Frequency ظروف التكرار	Base form Of the verb شكل الفعل الرئيسي	The rest of the sentence	Adverb of Time ظروف الزمان
I We ,They You	Do	not	Always Sometime Often Usually Never	شكل الفعل الرئيسي	تكملة الجملة	Every day , now Every week Every year Every month Every night
He ,She ,It	does			شكل الفعل الرئيسي بدون		

we don`t always watch TV.

She doesn`t eats apples every day.

Question

Helping Verb فعل مساعد	Subject	Adverb Frequency ظروف التكرار	Base form Of the verb شكل الفعل الرئيسي	The rest of the sentence	Adverb of Time ظروف الزمان	Question mark
Do	I We ,They You	Always Sometime Often Usually Never	شكل الفعل الرئيسي	تكملة الجملة	Every day , now Every week Every year Every month Every night	?
Does	He ,She ,It					?

1. She likes studying English . (question)
   Does she like studying English ?
2. We watch TV everyday . (negative)
   Do we watch TV every day.
3. She --------- Arabic every day . (study , <u>studies</u> , studying)

past simple

الماضي البسيط

Subject	Verb in the past	Complement	Adverb
فاعل	فعل بصيغة الماضي	تكملة الجملة	ظرف الزمان

الظروف الدالة على الماضي البسيط (yesterday / last / past / ago)

ملاحظة :- الفعل الماضي اما يكون قياسي فيأخذ (ed) او يكون شاذ حسب الفعل

- They worked in the company yesterday .
- Ali wrot the story last month .

Negative

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Not	Base form of the verb	Complement	Adverb
فاعل	did	not	شكل الفعل الرئيسي	تكملة الجملة	ظرف الزمان

ملاحظة عند النفي و الاستفهام نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى أصله

- They <u>worked</u> in the company yesterday .
- They didn`t <u>work</u> in the company yesterday .
- Ali <u>wrote</u> the story last month .
- Ali didn`t <u>write</u> the story last month .

Question

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Base form of the verb	Complement	Adverb	Question mark
Did	فاعل	شكل الفعل الرئيسي	تكملة الجملة	ظرف الزمان	?

- Did they work in the company yesterday ?
- Did Ali write the story last month ?

قواعد اضافة الـ (ed)

- الأفعال المنتهية بحرف e- نضيف لها الحرف d- فقط مثل: arrive- arrived
- الأفعال المنتهية بحرفy-قبله حرف صحيح يقلب الحرف y-إلى حرف i - ثم نضيف ed- مثل **study- studied /**
- إذا كان الفعل يتكون من مقطع لفظي واحد منتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله(مباشرة) حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف له ed-مثل/**stop- stopped**
- الأفعال المنتهية بحرف y- قبلها حر ف عله نضيف لها ed- بدون تغيير مثل: **play – played**
-
- إذ اكان الفعل منتهي بحرف l- نضاعف حرف l- و نضيف ed– مثل : **travel- travelled**
- إذا كان الفعل منتهي بــ (y , x , w) نضيف ed- مثل: fix–fixed / bow - bowed

مصدرBase	Past simple ماضي بسيط	مصدرBase	Past simple ماضي بسيط
Want	Wanted	**Send**	**Sent**
شاذ Is	Was	**Lose**	**Lost**
شاذ Say	Said	**Fly**	**Flew**
Arrive	Arrived	**Set**	**Set**
Laugh	**Laughed**	**get**	**Got**
Land	**Landed**	**Put**	**Put**
Cut	**Cut**	**read**	**Read**

Match

Borrow , have , play , write , go , watch , spend

1- Go to the cinema .
2- Have a picnic .
3- Borrow a book .
4- Write a letter
5- Spend the morning
6- Watch TV
7- Play a game

write the words to match the definitions اكتب الكلمات التي ترتبط بالتعاريف التالية

1- Something you do in your spare time playing hobby
2- A funny book , film or play **comedy**
3- Another word for a writer **author**
4- Activities like running , jumping , and swimming **athletic**
5- You o to one of these to hear someone sing or play music **theater** or concert
6- Character a person in a book, film or play.

Present simple

with

(be)

Affirmative مثبت

Subject + be + noun

I am a doctor .

She , he , it is 10 years old .

We ,they , you are in London .

Negative نفي

I am not a doctor .

She , he , it is not 10 years old .

We ,they , you are not in London .

Question استفهام

Am I a doctor ?

Is she , he , it 10 years old ?

Are we ,they , you in London ?

Past simple

(be)

دلالات الماضي (yesterday ,ago , last)

Affirmative مثبت

Subject + be + noun + adverb

I was a doctor last year .

She , he , it was 10 years old 3 years ago .

We ,they , you were in London yesterday .

Negative نفي

I was not a doctor last year .

She , he , it was not 10 years old 3 years ago .

We ,they , you were not in London yesterday.

Question استفهام

was I a doctor last year ?

was she , he , it 10 years old 3 years ago ?

were we ,they , you in London yesterday ?

She (be) in Mousl last week . (put in correct form)

She was in Mousl .

A TV Comedy

1-Who is Samara ? She is a character in a TV. Comedy
2- What does Lucy play in this comedy ?
She plays Samara the daughter in a traditional family.
3- How old is Lucy ? 16 years old .
4-How is Samara's brother ? clumsy or / Samara's brother is ……………….
5-What did Samara's brother put in his mother's tea ? He put salt instead of sugar .
6-Where does Samara's brother fall ? He falls in the pool .
7- Samara enjoyed filming the latest episode because they go away as a family on a holiday .

1-Lucy's brother is clumsy / T
2-Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays / T
3- Samara's brother is older than her / F
4- Samara's mother liked her tea / F
5-Lucy's character fell in the pool / F
6- The brother(Samara's brother) get very wet / T
7- Samara lives with her mother , father, and younger brother . / T

WHAT IS YOUR HOBBY?

1-What is a hobby?
Something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxation .
2- What can hobby include?
Collecting things ,playing sports and other games or watching T.V.
3- What can a person acquire by participating in a particular hobby?
Skill and knowledge
4- How can anyone enter competitions and compete in Asian games and Olympics?
Get enough practice and get enough fast.
5- How do many people find fishing?
Relaxing .
6- Is blanket weaving still popular in many homes?
Yes it is .
7- What do weavers use to create beautiful patterns?
Wool , felt , silk or mohair .
8- Do we need a lot of patience in blanket weaving hobby?
Yes we do
9- If you live by the river you may enjoy swimming or fishing
10- Blanket waving is still popular in many homes . / T
11- Sometimes a hobby can turns into a job .
12- Jewellery making is a hobby which goes back many hundreds of years .
…………………
B/What's my bobby? Read and find out?
1- I get small pieces of glass, metal or shell and create things for people to wear.
Jewellery making
2- I sit by the river a long, thin rod. Fishing
3- I use colourful threads to make something to keep you warm. Blanket waving
4-I work hard to go further and faster. My hobby means I get wet. Swimming
5- My hobby is very relaxing. I just sit and watch from my comfortable chair.
watching TV.

Writing an e-mail invitation

Hi
I've got two tickets for marriage celebration of my brother next Thursday .You must come because the party will be good . The party will be in Al Rasheed hotel and it starts at six o'clock in afternoon and ends at 12 midnight . Our friends will come so you can invite your family and friends .

اهلا
ـدي بطاقتي دعوة لحفل زفاف اخي الخميس القادم . يتوجب عليك الحضور لان الحفلة ستكون جيدة . ستكون الحفلة في فندق الرشيد وستبدأ في الساعة السادسة وتنتهي في الثانية عشرة من منتصف الليل . أصدقاءنا سيأتون ولهذا بامكانك ان تدعو عائلتك و أصدقاءك.

Unit

Three

Comparative adjectives

صفات المقارنة

ملاحظة :- تستخدم درجة المقارنة للمقارنة بين شيئين ويأتي بعد درجة المقارنة كلمة (than)

١- أذا كانت الصفة مكونة من مقطع لفظي واحد نضيف لها (er) مع مراعاة قواعد إضافة الـ (er)

٢- أما أذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضيف للصفة (more)

1- Cotton clothes are <u>cheaper</u> than silk clothes .

2- Red is usually more <u>fashionable</u> than grey .

قواعد إضافة الـ (er)

١- أذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) فقط نضيف (r) مثل :- safe - safer

٢- أذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (er)
مثل :- **Fat - fatter**

٣- أذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) وقبلهه حرف صحيح تقلب الـ (y) الى (i) ونضيف (er)
مثل :- **easy - easier**

كيف نعرف بان الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد ؟ من السهل جداَ معرفة ذلك . وذلك من خلال حروف العلة الموجودة في الكلمة . أمثلة :- Fashionable - comfortable

superlative adjectives

ملاحظة :- تستخدم لتفضيل شيء معين ويأتي قبل درجة التفضيل أداة التعريف (the)

١- أذا كانت الصفة مكونة من مقطع لفظي واحد نضيف لها (est) مع مراعاة قواعد إضافة الـ (est)

٢- أما أذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضيف للصفة (most)

Marius Budzianowski is the strongest man in the world .

My little sister is the most beautiful .

قواعد إضافة الـ (est)

١ - أذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) فقط نضيف (st) مثل :- safe - safest

٢- أذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (est) مثل :- Fat - fattest

٣- أذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح تقلب الـ (y) الى (i) ونضيف (est) مثل :- easy - easiest

ملاحظة :- هنالك صفات شاذة فعند تحويله إلى صفة مقارنة أو تفضيل يتغير شكلها

الصفة	درجة المقارنة	درجة التفضيل
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Far	Farther	Farthest

ملاحظة :- هنالك طريقة أخرى للمقارنة وهي كآلاتي :-

الاسم الأول	as صفة عادية as	be + n`t	الاسم الأخير

Elephant is bigger than dog. الفيل اكبر من الكلب

Dog isn`t as big as elephant . الكلب هو ليس اكبر من الفيل

Suha is more beautiful than Ali . (as ---- as)

Ali isn`t as beautiful as Suha

هنالك طريقة للقول بان الشيء ليس مثل ما كان في السابق مثل :-

فاعل + is + صفة مقارنة + than + (للفعل الرئيسي) ضمير الفاعل + used to be .

Ali is taller than he used to be .

Examples

1. Which is ----------- fastest living thing ? (more , the , most ,a)
2. 2- Hilla is greener than --------------be. (a- it used b- used to c- it used to)
3. Ali is (tall) than Suha . (comparative)
   Ali is taller than Suha.
4. 4- fast ; faster : thin ; -----------
5. Cars are more useful than bikes . (re-write the sentence)

   Bikes are less useful than cars .

6- Tablets are more expensive than phones . (use : cheap)

Phones are cheaper than tablets .

7- A lion is faster than a bear. (as ------- as)
A bear isn`t as fast as a lion .

chose the correct verb to complete these sentences .

Bite , fly , hunt , produce , grow

1- A bat is not a bird , but it can fly like a bird . الخفاش هو ليس طائر ولكنه يستطيع ان يطير

2- Owls hunt and kill small animals at night . البوم يصطاد ويقتل الحيوانات الصغيرة في الليل

3- If you put your foot on a snake , it will bite you . اذا وضعت قدمك على الأفعى فسوف تلدغك

4- Cows and goats produce milk . الأبقار والماعز تنتج الحليب

5- Elephant grow very big , but it takes many years الفيل ينمو بشكل كبير ألا انه يحتاج لسنوات عديدة

Conditional

الشرط

If clause جملة الشرط	Main clause جواب الشرط	مثال
If + جملة بالماضي البسيط	, جملة مستقبل بالماضي	If I had enough money , I would buy a car .
جملة مستقبل بالماضي	If + جملة بالماضي البسيط	I would buy a car If I had enough money.
If + جملة بالمضارع البسيط	جملة بالمستقبل	If I have enough money , I will buy a car .
جملة بالمستقبل	If + جملة بالمضارع البسيط	I will buy a car If I have enough money.

1. What will happen if this change -------------- ?
   (continue , continued , will continue , continues)
2. If there was spider in the room , I --------------- it out side .
   (put , will put , would put , have put)
3. What would happen if ----------- fewer snakes?
   (there were , were , will be , there are)
4. If I had lots of money , I ---------- buy a new car . (would , will , am)
5. If there (were , was , are) no spiders , there would be more insects .

Subject pronoun ضمير الفاعل	**Possessive adjective** **صفة التملك**	**Object pronoun** **ضمير المفعول به**
I	**My**	**Me**
He	**His**	**him**
She	**her**	**her**
It	**Its**	**it**
You	**your**	**you**
We	**our**	**us**
They	**their**	**them**

ملاحظة :-

١- ضمير الفاعل أما يأتي بعده فعل مساعد او فعل

٢- صفات التملك يأتي بعدها اسم

٣- ضمائر المفعول به يأتي قبلها فعل او حرف جر (for , to)

1- The Bedouin used------------ falcon to catch food .

(their , there , they , them)

2- many animals are useful to ------------

(we , our , us , ours)

3- Nadia fell down the stairs and broke __her__ leg . (Use the proper pronoun)

write the words that match the definitions

1- **A bird that hunts and kills other birds <u>predator</u>**
2- **The opposite of safe <u>dangerous</u>**
3- **Sit and travel on a horse or camel <u>traveler</u>**
4- **The fastest bird in the world <u>falcon</u>**
5- **Rice and wheat , for example <u>crops</u>**
6- **People who are not children <u>adult</u>**

Agree and disagree

الموافقة وعدم الموافقة

So :- **تستخدم أذا كانت الجملة مثبتة**

So	**فعل مساعد يناسب زمن الجملة ويناسب ضمير الفاعل (I)**	I	**موافقة**
I	**الفعل المساعد**	not	**عدم موافقة**

زمن الجملة	**الفعل المساعد المستخدم**
مضارع بسيط	do
ماضي بسيط	did
Am , is , are	Am
Was , were	was

She is a doctor.
So am I (agree)
I am (disagree)

He studied English . (disagree)
So did I (agree)
I did not (disagree)

Neither
ولا

Neither :- تستخدم مع الجمل المنفية

موافقة	Neither	فعل مساعد	I
عدم موافقة	I	فعل مساعد	

She doesn’t like reading . (agree)

Neither do I

She didn`t like reading .(disagree)

I did

زمن الجملة	الفعل المساعد المستخدم
Do , does	do
Did	did
Am , is , are	Am
Was , were	was

I plays football . (so does I , I do , neither do I , I don’t)

Passive

مبني للمجهول

(present simple)

مضارع بسيط

مفعول به + is (or) are + pp (التصريف الثالث للفعل).

نستخدم (are) اذا كان المفعول به جمع و نستخم (is) اذا كان المفعول به مفرد

She cooks food .

Food is cooked .

Ali eats apples .

Apples are eaten .

Past simple

ماضي بسيط

مفعول به + was (or) were +p.p (**التصريف الثالث لفعل**)

نستخدم (were) **اذا كان المفعول به جمع و نستخم** (was) **اذا كان المفعول به مفرد**

He studied Arabic .

Arabic was studied .

Ali read stories yesterday .

Stories were read yesterday.

Can

يستطيع

مفعول به + can + be + pp

Ali can speak English .

English can be spoken

Present perfect

مضارع تام

مفعول به + have (or) has + been + pp .

نستخدم (have) **اذا كان المفعول به جمع و نستخم** (has) **اذا كان المفعول به مفرد**

Someone has stolen my wallet in the market .

My wallet has been stolen in the market .

The Fastest Living Things

1-What are the fastest things in the natural things? - Falcons
2-How fast can falcons drive?
- Some falcons can dive at 240kphi
3-Who are the Bedouin?
- They are people from the deserts of Arabia, They used to watch falcons catching birds and animals for food
4-Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread?
- Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds
5-What was the favorite bird for the Bedouin to catch?
- Their favorite bird was the large , long-legged houhara
6-How did the Bedouin use to hunt?
-The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. They rode fast as they followed their flying falcons
7-Where are many falconers hunting nowadays?
- In the deserts and valleys of Muthanna , Samarra and DhiQar in Iraq
8-What is the disadvantage of falconry sport?
- One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed
9-What did the government do to protect birds?
- The government has set up protected areas for birds .people cannot hunt there
10-What is the result of government measures to protect birds?
- As a result , wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.
11-Falcons can move faster than any other living things. (true / false)
12-Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. (true / false)
13-The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them.(true / false)
14-There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry.(true / false)
15-Falconry used to be just a sport.(true / false)

Life on the Marshes

A/

1- Where can Marsh Arabs be found ?In the marshland in the south east of Iraq .

2- What do they raise? Domestic buffalo

3- What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs? Rice , wheat and barley

4- Where do Marsh Arabs live? In arched houses which they build from reeds .

5- Why do their houses have two entrances?

One for the family and the other for their animals .

6- What do Marsh Arabs use as transport? Traditional boats (mashhoof and tarrada) .

7- How many species of birds can be found in the marsh land? forty

8- Why 40% to 60% are of Marsh Arabs at risk? Most of the wetland has dried up .

9- What did the draining of marshes in 1990s cause? Significant change in the ecosystem

B/ Fill in the blanks with one word

1- Rice, wheat and barley are known as crops
2- Traditional boats is used as transport in the Marshes.
3- Marsh Arabs live in arched houses built from reeds .
4- Flamingo, pelicans and herons are kinds of birds.
5- The draining of the marshes in 1999s caused change in the ecosystem

Story Time

Things happen in the nature
For a reason

1- The deer found a remote grass field in the forest to give birth . (True / False)
2- To the right , the deer spots a hungry lion approaching .
3- The deer focuses on giving birth to a new life . (True / False)
4- At last the deer gave birth to her fawn .
5- The deer focuses on giving birth to a new life and doesn`t think of dangers .

1- What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded by? Hunter , forest fire ,a loin
2- Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid? A hungry lion
3- What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer?
The lightning strikes and blind the hunter , he fires his arrow at the lion .
4- How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers? With calmness
5- What's the moral lesson of the story?
Do what you should do and leave the rest for God .
6- What is the story about ?
It is about a pregnant deer , which will give a birth to a new fawn . The deer was surrounded
With danger .
7-A predator is an animal that kills and eats other animals . /T
8- A fawn is the word for young animal .F / deer .
9- Lightening is bright flashes of electricity in the sky ./ T
10- Confront means to have many problems and difficulties ./ F

Writing a fact file on wild life

The wild life in Iraq marshes is very natural . People raise sheep and cattle . They plant rise ,wheat and barley . They live in arched houses which they build from reeds . They use boats for transport .You find birds like flamingos ,pelicans and heron . Some people live on fishing .You can find different of fish in the marshes.

الحياة البرية في العراق (الاهوار) طبيعياً جدا . الناس يرعون الاغنام و القطعان . يزرعون الرز والحنطة و الشعير . يعيشون في بيوت مقوصة مصنوعة من القصب . و يستخدمون قوارب للتنقل . ستجد انواع من الطيور مثل الفلامنكو و البجع ومالك الحزين . بعض الناس يعيشون على اصطياد الاسماك . حيث باستطاعتك ان تجد انواع مختلفة من الاسماك في الاهوار .

Unite four

IBRAHIM'S LIFE STORY

A/Mark the sentence True (T) or False (F)

1- Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. / F

2- He found out about animals from television./F

3- He moved to Baghdad when he was 17 . / F

4- Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French / T

5- Ibrahim wrote a book at university ./ F

B/Answer the following questions:

1- Where was Ibrahim's village? It was in the south of Iraq .

2-What did he look after for his father? His father's goats and chickens

3- Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions? Because he was interested in animals .

4- Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books? Because he liked reading

5- Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad? Because his father got a new job there .

6- What did he learn from Pierre? He learnt to speak French and he learnt about France .

7- Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist? To study animals in different countries .

8-Where is Ibrahim writing his book? In France

Write about your life

I was born on December 5th, 2000 in Diwaniya . Since I was a child I've always had a passion for sports especially football. I started playing when I was only 3 years old. I've always also loved animals and painting everything I saw around me. To this day, I'm involved in football team. I hope to be a famous footballer soon. One day my dreams will become true, and my life will be fulfilled.

Unite five

definition تعاريف

1- **It tells a funny story comedy**
2- **Information about sun and rain weather .**
3- **A question and answer programme quiz show .**
4- **Conversation between famous people talk show**
5- **It gives information about one subject . documentary**

complete

1- **A reporter writes about events for a newspaper .المراسل يكتب حول الاحداث للجرائد**
2- **I need spectacles to see clearly when I`m reading . احتاج نظارات لاتمكن من القراءة**
3- **I`m too weak to carry that heavy box . Can you help me . إنا جدا ضعيف هل تستطيع مساعدتي**
4- **Young people should be praised when they help the older generation يجب ان يثنى على الشباب الذين يساعدون الكبار في السن .**
5- **If someone is unable to walk easily , they may need a wheelchair اذا كان الشخص غير قادر على المشي بشكل سهل قد يحتاج الى كرسي متحرك**

Match

1. score **goal** 2. Win **medal** 3. play **tennis** 4. run **race** 5. do **gymnastics**

story time **A powerful lesson for everyone**

1- What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper ?
- Two students can work as reporters on the paper .
2- Who was the lucky boy ? How old was he ?
- Salam Ahmed , he was 15 years old .
3- What did the editor say to the reporters ?
- A big new restaurant is opining in Baghdad next Tuesday .
4- What did Salam take with him on Tuesday ?
- Notebook and camera
5- What did the special thing attracted Salam's attention ?
- A young boy was taking his old father to the restaurant for a treat.
6-What did the boy buy his father?
- Some food
7- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers?
- Because he was very old and weak.
8- Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect?
- No, they didn't.
9-What did the son do when his father had finished eating?
- Took him to the washroom.
10- How did the son feel when they came out of the washing room?
- He felt proud and pleased.
11-What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes?
- Salam made his first report.
12-What was the moral lesson that the son left behind?
-He left a lesson for every son and hope for every father

IRAQI MORNING NEWS

1-Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when?
He arrived in London yesterday .
2- What did the meeting focus on?
Discus educational development programmes between countries .
3- What was the minister's suggestion?
Opening English school in Iraq to develop English language learning .
4- Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport?
The British minister of Education .
5- What did the sport's minister open in Basra?
A new sports city .
6- How much did the sport's city cost? How long did it take?
1 billion IQD and took three years to build .
7- When did the sport's minister arrive?
At 10 am.
8- Why was the boy from the UK called ' a Hero?
He saved a child from a dangerous animal .
9- What was Salma doing at the start of the story?
She was playing with a ball .
10- What did the dog do first?
Run up to Esra'a and her daughter .
11- What was John doing at the start of the story?
He was playing football .
12- What did John do?
He kicked the ball at the dog .

Writing about a TV program

Everybody likes to watch TV and everybody has a favorite TV program. I want to tell you about my favorite TV program. I like to watch TV program "Week of sports" very much, because I like sport. My favorite kind of sports is HOCKEY! I also like tennis and football. In this program it is told about hockey, tennis. football and other kind of sports. That`s why I like it very much. It is told about all events of sports. "Week of sports" is very interesting and fascinating program.

Unite six

The future

(will)

المستقبل

تكملة الجملة	فعل مجرد	will	فاعل
تكملة الجملة	فعل مجرد	will + not	فاعل
? تكملة الجملة	فعل مجرد	فاعل	Will

. He will study English next week

. He will not study English next week . (negative)

.Will he study English next week ?

الظروف التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل(tomorrow / next)

الطريقة الثانية

Affirmative	**فاعل + am , is , are + going to + فعل مجرد**	**I am going to study English**
Negative	**فاعل+ (is/are/am)+ not + going to + فعل مجرد**	**He is going to meet Ali**
Question	**Is /Am /Are + فاعل + going to + فعل مجرد ?**	**Are you going to eat dinner ?**

١- نستخدم ضمير الوصل (who) اذا كان قبله اسم عاقل و بعده اما فعل او فعل مساعد
٢- نستخدم (that , which) اذا كان قبلها اسم غير عاقل و بعده اما فعل او فعل مساعد
٣- نستخدم ضمير الوصل (whose) سواء كان قبله اسم عاقل او غير عاقل وبعده اسم
٤- نستخدم (where) اذا كان قبلها اسم مكان و بعدها اما اسم عاقل او ضمير فاعل .

1- That's the man …… was stopped by the policeman. (that , where , which , <u>who</u>)
2- A vet is someone …………… takes care of sick animals. (a. which b. where c<u>. who</u>)
3- I saw the man …………….. house was sold yesterday. (a. <u>who</u> b. which c. whose)
4- My family decided to buy the house …….. has a big garden. [a. where b. whose c. <u>which</u>]
5- That's the engineer (<u>who</u> / which / where) designed the house.
6- The police arrested the thief ………… stole the money. (a. which b. <u>who</u> c. where)
7- Mazin bought the house ………… garden is very beautiful. . (a. who b. <u>whose</u> c. which)
8- Do you know the name of the town …..…. he was born. [a. which b. who c. <u>where</u>]

Match (اربط)

1-<u>help</u> customers 2- <u>put out</u> fires 3-<u>repair</u> cars
4-<u>run</u> a business 5-<u>save</u> lives 6-<u>take</u> orders
7-<u>take care of</u> sick people

Define (عرف)

1-A <u>doctor</u> is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital .
2-A <u>firefighter</u> is someone whose job is put out fires
3-A <u>policeman</u> is a person who prevents and solves crimes
4-A <u>mechanic</u> is a person who is repairing engines of cars
5-A <u>shop assistant</u> is a person who is work in a shop
6-A <u>teacher</u> is a person whose job is teaching especially in school
7- A <u>waiter</u> is a person who is work in the restaurant

Define a doctor . (**helps sick people and usually works in a hospital)**

A doctor is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital .

1. School is a good **opportunity** to prepare for a university education.
2. At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very **difficult** .
3. Modern universities have good sports **facilities** .
4. If you get a better job, you can **earn** more money.
5. The **wages** in some jobs are not very high.
6. Some people **complain** that they don't have enough money.
7. You can get advice on a good job from a careers **officer** .
8. It is **definitely** a good idea to study hard for the future.

A FAMOUS CAREER

1-When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born?
In 965 in Basra, Iraq.
2- Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education?
In Basra , Baghdad , Egypt and Spain .
3- What was Ibn Al-Haitham called?
The physics and sometimes called Al Basri .
4- What did the caliph in Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to do? What did he propose?
To regulate the flooding of the River Nile, he proposed a hydraulic system .
5- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's contribution during his stay in Spain?
He contributed to Mathematics , physics , medicine , scientific methods and especially Optics .
6- What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of ? Why?
The father of Optics because of his contributions in the field of Optics .
7- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called?
Kitaab al Manazir .
8- What languages did Ibn Al-Haitham's book translate into?
Latin and many other languages .
9- What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous?
His famous book Kitaab al Manazir .
10- When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die?
In 1040 in Cairo .
11- Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham achievements? And when?
UNESCO in 2015 .
12- What was the name of short education film produced by some of science centers?
1001 Inventions and the World of Ibn al Haytham .
13- According to medieval biographers, how many works did Ibn Al- Haitham write?
More than 200 works .

THE SCHOOL OF THEFUTURE

1-How will the teaching and learning take place in the future?
It will take place over computers which are connected to the internet .
2-How will the students communicate and discuss work with other students?
By using the internet
3-Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?
At the special building are designed for those subjects .
4-What is the importance of Global Education?
The students can connect with each other and with their teacher over the world .
5- Students will also be able to use the internet to communicate and discus work with other students .
6- I think there will be fewer schools in the future because students will learn mostly at home.
……………..
B-Complete the following.
1-School in the future will be very different to schools now because
There will be much more technology .
2-In the super school, there will be sports facilities , a science park , a museum and mosque .

Writing about a Career of a real person

Mr. Mustafa is a teacher . He is my class teacher too and takes attendance daily in the morning. He is a strict teacher however very funny and caring in nature. He does all the works and projects related to the class at right time without getting late. I like him very much as he tries very easy ways to teach us good things. We enjoy his class. He teaches us English subject. He makes us laugh by telling lots of jokes in between when He teaches. He also guides us very well during any school or inter-school competition of literature , sports, academic, etc. He teaches us to share things in class among our colleagues **.**

Unite seven

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	France	French
The United States	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahrainian	Japan	Japanese
Iraq	Iraqi	Qatar	Qatari
Sudan	Sudanese	Syria	Syrian

Adverb

حال

فاعل	فعل	حال	مكان	زمان
		اما صفة + ly شواذ Well Fast hard او By + وسيلة نقل By train By bus By car By plane On foot	اسم + حرف جر In exam In race In the concert	ظروف الزمان لكل الازمنة

Examples

1- She did (yesterday / well / in the exam) . (put in order)
   She did well in the exam yesterday .
2- Ali played ---------------- .

(last week in the match badly , badly last week in the match , badly in the match last week)

ملاحظة :- اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) وقبلها حرف صحيح تقلب ال (y) الى (i) ونضيف (ly)

Easy -------- easily   noisy --------- noisily

ملاحظة :- هنالك صفات شاذة عند تحويلها الى حال

Good ----------- well

Fast ------------ fast

Hard----------- hard

ملاحظة :- نستخم الصفة اذا لم يكن هنالك فعل في الجملة و نستخدم الحال اذا كان هنالك فعل

Our team is (good , well) فريقنا جيد

Our team played (good , well) فريقنا لعب بشكل جيد

Apologizing
الاعتذار

EX: Im sorry I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to the apology)
Don't mention it

EX: Did you bring the book I asked for? (choose the correct words)
(oh. I'm sorry / that's ok . I forgot)

-Oh, I`m sorry
EX: Apologize to your teacher for being late for class.

- **I`m Sorry for being late**

Present perfect

المضارع التام

Subject فاعل	Auxiliary verb فعل مساعد	p.p تصريف الثالث للفعل	Comp تكملة
I ,we ,they , you	have		
She ,he , it ,اسم مفرد	Has		

-I have studied English .

- I have not studied English . (negative)

- Have I studied English ? (question)

Since (مدة زمنية غير محددة)	For (مدة زمنية محددة)
A (minute , second , day ,week , month , year)	عدد (minute , second , day ,week , month , year)
An hour	عدد hours
1999	
10:30 am . pm (o`clock)	
اذا اتى بعد الفراغ Was , were	

Definitions (تعاريف)

1. **The opposite of wide <u>narrow</u>**
2. **cows <u>cattle</u>**
3. **very old <u>ancient</u>**
4. **without mountains <u>flat</u>**
5. **things that farmers grow <u>crops</u>**
6. **things that a country produces and sells to other countries <u>exports</u>**
7. **A factory for charging sugar or oil from their natural state <u>refineries</u>**
8. **A kind of <u>glue Arabic gum</u>**

(Two African Countries)

1-Libya is mostly desert (<u>true</u> / false)
2-There is no agriculture in Libya (true / <u>false</u>)
3-Libya produces oil. (<u>true</u> / false)
4-Leptis Manga is a modern city (true / <u>false</u>)
5-Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. (true / <u>false</u>)
6-What is the capital of Sudan?
-Khartoum
7-What are the main crops and exports in Sudan?
- The main crops and exports are cotton and sugar and gum Arabic.
8-Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (true / <u>false</u>)
9-It is always very hot there in Libya. (<u>true</u> / false)
10-Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile (true / <u>false</u>)
11-Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (<u>true</u> / false)

Asian games

1-What was the idea behind the Asian Games?
The idea was to build international friendship through sport.

2-When and where did they begin?
-The first Games were held in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1951.

3- Whose idea was it to hold the games?
-This idea came from India.

4-Where and when were the last games held?
-Most recently the Asian Games have been held in Doha, Qatar(2006). Guangzhou, China (2010), and Incheon, South Korea (2014)

5-Has Iraq won any medals in the games?
-Yes, it has won six gold medals, 15 silver medals and 23 bronze medals.

6-How often do the games take places?
-Every four years

7-When did they begin?
-In 1951

story time

Life is like a cup of coffee

1- Who agreed to visit the old university professor?
- A group of alumni from Iraq .
2- Who is the professor?
- He is an Indian professor .
3- Where are the alumni from?
- Two from Al-Muthanna , two from Diyala , one from Tikrit and one from Dhiqar .
4- How did the alumni reach the professor's house?
- By rickshaw .
5- When the professor went to the kitchen, what did he return with?
- A large pot of coffee and an assortment of cup .
6- Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?
- To show that in their life , the alumni chose the best , missing the important points about life
7- What is the moral lesson of the story?
- We must focus on the most important things in life .

Writing about country

Japan: It's an Asian country . It consists of many islands . Japanese people call their country '' Nihon'' or '' Nippon'' which means '' the origin of the Sun '' in Japanese . Japan is separated from Asian continent by the water of the sea . Japanese are kind people and loved by the people from most countries around the world. The famous food in japan called '' Sushi '' ,which made from cooked rise and uncooked fish .

Unite
Eight

A Voyage of Survival)

1-Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?
-He is from Norway
2-What does he think about ancient civilizations?
-He thinks that ancient civilization were probably able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships built by their own hands
3-What does he decide to do? Why?
-He decides to build a ship from reeds and sail it through that Arab Gulf to Indian Ocean.
4-Which flag did the boat carry?
-The flag of United Nations
5-How long did it take to build *The Tigris*?
-Two months
6-Who helped Heyerdahl to build *The Tigris?*
-Iraqi and foreign workers
7-Was he allowed to dock in Yemen? Why / Why not?
-Because of the wars in the area
8-How many explorers travelled with Heyerdahl?
-Eleven
9-Do you think the voyage was successful?

A simple event that happened to you

One morning, when I was late for work, my infant son fell down from my own hands. I frantically searched for it, whispering to myself, “I lost my son, but I will get him back''. That day, my son's doctor called with test results from one of his first checkups. He would need emergency heart surgery. Happily, the operation was a success, and I whispered in my son ear, “I thought I lost you, but I knew I’d get you back'

مع تمنياتي للجميع بالنجاح و التفوق الدائم